THE BIBLE SPEAKS

International Uniform Sunday School Lessons

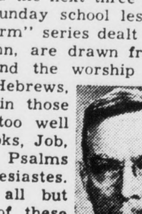
BY DR. KENNETH J. FOREMAN

Scripture: Job 1-2; 19-23.
Devotional Reading: Romans 8:33-39.

Man's Eternal 'Why'

Lesson for October 3, 1954

DURING the next three months the Sunday school lessons in the "uniform" series dealt with in this column, are drawn from the wisdom and the worship of the ancient Hebrews, as found in those four not too well known books, Job, Proverbs, Psalms and Ecclesiastes. Parts of all but the first of these are known by heart everywhere; but much of them is unfamiliar territory. It would be a good idea during these three months to read these four books from start to finish. An average of two and a half chapters a day would do it. Why not?



Dr. Foreman

More Questions Than Answers

It is a sort of well-worn saying of preachers that the Bible has the answers to life's questions. But there is one book in the Bible that has more questions than answers: the book of Job. It is one of the greatest books in the world, and it will always appeal to men everywhere, because it puts in a powerful way the very questions that the best people ask. Job himself was one of these "best people." He is called "blameless and upright, one who feared God and turned away from evil." God even speaks of him with some pride. But Job did not have all the answers, though he had most of the questions. His best friends thought, and no doubt he himself used to think, that suffering is always a sign that God is punishing the sufferer. This idea is still a common one. But Job felt there must be something wrong with it, for he fell a victim to disasters he would not have wished on his worst enemy. He lost his fortune (which was in cattle), his workmen, and his family, all within a few days, and finally he lost his health.

His friends thought they understood this. Suffering, they thought, was a sure sign of sin, so Job must have been a great sinner, in his intentions at least. But Job knew better. He knew he had not been a great sinner. So he raised the great "WHY?" that men before him and after him have raised. Why does God let good people suffer?

"But There Is No Justice"

It is not the mere painfulness of the world that weighs on us. It is the apparent unfairness of things. Pain and affliction that is "coming to" people does not bother our minds much, not even when it hits us ourselves. If you have a toothache and you know it is because you have indulged in too much candy and soft foods, you may cry about the toothache but you know, all the same, that you have nothing to cry about. You had it coming. If a cruel and murderous kidnapper dies in the gas chamber you do not feel greatly upset about it. You may even feel that no legal punishment can hurt him as much as he has hurt others. But if a good friend of yours dies of cancer, you do feel keen distress, because you cannot believe that your friend has earned such pain. And if you lift your eyes and look out over the world, especially if you know something about history, you will see so much frustration of the good, so much prospering of evil, down through the centuries, that you wonder sometimes how men can believe there is a God.

"I Seek . . . But I Cannot See"

If the woes of the world give us slight concern, selfish as we are by nature, we do wake up when trouble walks through our own doors. There must have been a good many people in trouble whom Job had known, but it took his own calamities to jolt him awake. We gather from his friends' remarks that he could speak cheerfully to those in distress, but when he was in trouble, he sang a sadder tune. Just when he needed most to talk with God, God did not seem to be anywhere near. The world is a puzzle to every man, but the good man, the believer in God, can sometimes be more puzzled by it than any one else. Because the believer feels that the world ought not to be like this, he is all the more distressed by what he sees. The better he is, the more he believes in God, the more distressed he is. It was Job who asked the terrible questions, not his weakly pious friends. Yet —Job did not "fold his hands and acquiesce."

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VIRGINIA APPLE GROWERS HAVE SEVERAL ADVANTAGES OVE COMPETITORS

Virginia apple growers have several advantages over their western competitors, says Peter Henderson, associate agricultural economist at VPI Agricultural Experiment Station.

Firt, he lists grade specifications. Washington State has changed from the extra fancy-fancy combination grade to straight grades this year. In the change, the specifications for quality and color requirements were lowered considerably for individual grades. Meanwhile Virginia grades and inspection are being improved.

Comparable Virginia varieties mature about three weeks earlier than in the West.. This is an advantage in maintaining consumer acceptance.

Virginia apples have less wax on the skin than western apples. As a result red varieties are much brighter in appearance. They do not collect as much dust while on display, and bruises do not show as badly.

Virginia apples have a longer growing season, which adds to the flavor and coloring.

Another advantage is that the average delivered price of Virginia apples is cheaper in the east and central states. This may be due to two things—nearness to market and less shipping cost; and absence of a centralized sales organization. Buyers are dealing with individual packers and growers representatives in Virginia, versus the Washington State Apple Commission.

Virginia apples are now being produced by specialized growers, who generally are large-scale operators and are conscious of the fact that Mrs. Consumer is the boss when they start selling their apple. "Although the western growers got a head start in catering to the whims of the consumers and the trade, they can no longer boast of this fact," Henderson says.

Dial 2811 with Personals.

SMALL GRAIN RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SEASON

Only one new variety — Hudson Barley — shows up on the list of recommended small grains for 1954-55 planting in Virginia.

The rest are stand-patters, best by test in research at VPI Agricultural Experiment Station and on Virginia farms.

The new Hudson barley is a bearded, rough-awned, stiff-strawed, winter-hardy, high-yielding variety. In comparison with Wong, Hudson is fully as stiff strawed and has much greater winter-hardiness. Its test weight per bushel is about three pounds heavier than that of Wong. It is equally susceptible to loose smut, but is resistant to scald. Hudson matures about the same time as Wong and is slightly shorter strawed.

Other recommendations:

Spring oats:Piedmont and west of the Blue Ridge — Andrew Clinton, Mo. 0-205; Spring oats are not generally recommended for eastern Virginia, but if necessary, use one of the same three.

Winter oats: eastern Virginia — Arlington, Atlantic, Lee Cold Proof, Fulgrain, Fulwood, and Victorgrain 48-93; the last three are for late winter planting only. Piedmont — Arlington, Atlantic, and Lee Cold Proof; and Forkedeer for north of James River only. West of the Blue Ridge — Arlington for Lee County and low elevations of Scott: and Atlantic, Forkedeer, and Lee Cold Proof.

Barley; easter and Piedmont — Wong, Kembar, Hudson; west of the Blue Ridge — same, plus Ky. no. 1.

Wheat; eastern — Vahart, Seneca Thorne, Atlas 50, Atlas 66, Nudel; Piedmont J same, plus Leaps Prolific; west of Blue Ridge — Vahart, Seneca, Thorne, Leaps, Prolific, VPI 131, Nudel, Pennoll.

V. M. I. scores in last 20 seconds to down George Washington, 16-14.

Appomattox is a growing town.

VE Still A Dangerous Disease for Hog Raise[rs]

The disease of swine, vesicular exanthema, more commonly known as VE, isn't causing as much public excitment as it did a few months ago — but an educational campaign to keep it under control is going on just the same.

Just because there has been no outbreak in Virginia since April does not mean farmers and swine feeders should let down their guard, according to veterinarians of the Federal and State Departments of Agriculture and the VPI Agricultural Extension Service.

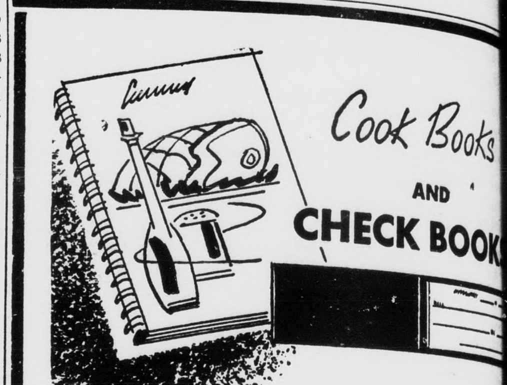
Dr. W. L. Wake, Federal veterinarian who is in charge of VE eradication in Virginia and who has headquarters with the State Department of Agriculture in Richmond, and Dr. S. L. Kalison, VPI veterinarian, are collaborating on the educational program.

The program stresses mainly proper cooking of garbage fed to swine. Feeding of raw garbage that contains infected pork scraps, and direct or indirect contact with such, as in stock yards, fairs, livetock trucks, etc., are the mot common methods of spreading the disease.

They repeat an oft-made warning to swine feeders and farmers to report immediately any suspected occurrence of the disease. An accurate diagonosis can be made only by a veterinarian who has had specific training. VE will mask foot-and-mouth disease, the veterinarians warn, , and each outbreak must be diagnosed to eliminate the possibility of foot-and-mouth.

VE's symtoms include the formation of lesions, usually found on the feet, snout, or both. In nursing sows the teats and at times the udder may show lesions. They rupture in 24 to 48 hours leaving a raw eroded surface. Hogs usually have a rise in temperature at the onset of the disease. The temperature drops rapidly when "secondary " lesions appear.

The educational program is, of course, backed up by the 1914 garbage feeding law, which makes it illegal to feed raw garbage to swine, or to feed garbage without a valid permit from the Commissioner of Agriculture. This does not apply to people who feed domestic garbage originating on the where fed, nor to people garbage to swine which tere,d stored, and eaten on ises where fed.



A cook book helps the thrifty housewife to transform odds and ends of food into tasty dishes. A check book through the record it provides, helps in the financial management of the family's funds.

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[Indif]ference Called Big Danger [to R]ural Health by Doctor

[...], Sept. 29.- The dead[liest of] diseases is indifference. [This is the] conclusion of Dr. W. [...] rural sociologist at VPI [Agricultur]al Experiment Station, [who has j]ust completed a study of [health] and medical care for the [...]des from 1900 to 1952. [...] with the State Medical [...] medical schools, the [Depar]tment of Health, the VPI [Extension] Service, and volunteer [...] concerned with health [...] all of which cooperated [...] through the years, Dr. [...] points to the need for a [...]y-community health and [...] inventory accompanied [...]-planned educational program.

[Estim]ates are made of the great [...]ness to the State and to [...]. In the nation 28 million [...] said to have serious physi[cal] handicaps; 616,000 in [...] Over 4 million man-years [...] every year through poor [...]600 in Virginia. Disease [...] and total disability ac[count for] a loss of $27 billion in [...] income and wealth; $594 [...] Virginia.

[Abo]ut 140,000 Virginia people [...] average, sick each day. [...] Virginia people during [...] of their lives will have [...] ailments; and one in 200 [...] institutional care for [...]ness.

[Fre]quent lack of proper medi[cal care] in rural areas is one big [...] factor to this situation, [Dr. Garn]ett points out. At the turn [of the c]entury every sizable rural [...] had at least one doctor. [The situ]ation has changed. For in[stance, in] Louisa County there were [...] in 1884, 14 in 1921, and [...] 1952. In Nelson County there [were ...] doctors in 1884, 13 in 1921, [and ... in] 1952.

[...] progress has been made [in the] early part of the century. [With the] resources of modern medicine many things can be done to defeat the "grim reaper" that were not possible then. However, "medical authorities say we are still far from using all the medical knowledge available today." This is particularly true of rural areas.

The increase in life-expectancy at birth for the nation's population from 47.3 years in 1900 to 67.6 in 1949, is one of the most tangible proofs of improved health conditions. The decline in the Virginia death rate per 1000 population compares most favorably with the decline for the country as a whole. However, the life-expectancy of Virginia white males in 1919-21 was slightly above the national average, and for females about the same. Twenty years later the Virginia white male life-expectancy had lagged one and one-half years behind the national average, and for the Virginia white female, one-half year.

Figures on rejections on men called under Selective Service are sometimes quoted as evidence of inadquate medical care. Of the living men registered with the Selective Service April 30, 1952, 14.2 percent of those from Virginia were classed as 4-F as compared to 11.2 percent for the country as a whole.

In light of the figures showing a high rate of draft rejections in the general population, Dr. Garnett notes that a report on nearly 2,000 youths reared in North Carolina and Virginia orphanges showed a rejection rate of only 1.4 percent. The better showing of this group is attributed to their being reared with properly balanced diets, regular habits, and better medical care—including regular medical examinations and corrections of defects.

Although Virginia is making marked progress in caring for and improving the health of its people, the study shows Virginia tends to lag behind the country as a whole in several respects.

Virginia Negros have a substantially lower health rating than whites, but good progress is being made in eliminating differences.

Althopgh death rates indicate slightly better rural health conditions in some respects than urban, the many unmet rural medical care needs tend to put urban areas increasingly ahead.

More vigorous effort is needed, Dr. Garnett believes, to correct physical defects among school children and also to deal with heart ailments which in recent years have become the chief cause of death.

The success of a rapidly changing situation depends on the average citizen's support, he adds. Without that support the medical system cannot function as it should.

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COVER CROP WILL AID GARDEN

A good cover crop seeded in the garden will go a long way toward adding needed organic matter.

That's the tip from L. C. Beamer, associate horticulturist at VPI. He says it is too late to seed crimson clover. However, winter oats, barley and wheat can be sown anytime in October, and will furnish a great deal of humus to turn under next spring. Abruzzi can be seeded as late as November.

Several green and leafy vegetables should still be growing in the garden. Be sure to control cabbage worms, plant lice, harlequin cabbage bugs and other insects so you will have quality vegetables for the table, and to store during the winter months. Malathion is a relatively new insecticide which will control several of the chewing and sucking insects. It may be bought as a dust or spray. A week to 10 days should pass after treatment of leafy plants before it is safe to use them. Other treatments such as nicotene sulfate for aphids, and rotenone for cabbage worms are still good, but you must have more than one material when you use them.

Cool, rainy weather furnishes ideal conditions to spread blight on tomatoes, eggplants and peppers. A 7% copper dust or spray, or another good fungicide, should be applied every week or 10 days during the rest of the growing season in the mountain areas of the state. Gardeners in the eastern part of the state should be on the alert for the disease, and start the spray program only if it is needed.

Homemakers Items

If you can press clothes "by the rules" you'll find it much more effective.

Clothing specialists at VPI have these tips for various fabrics:

COTTON. Sponge lightly and press on the right side, except on dark colors. Dark colors should be pressed on the wrong side and touched up on right, uing cheese cloth to protect garment from iron and to prevent slick places. Use a hot iron, and press dry.

LINEN. Sponge lightly and press on wrong side. Press dry. Use a hot iron. Linen can take the highest temperature on dial.

RAYON. Press on wrong side with low temperature. If moisture is needed, cover garment with dry press cloth and sponge lightly, or lay damp lighter muslin on dry press cloth. The steam goes through the second cloth without leaving a sheen.

SILK. Press on wrong side, using a light press cloth, and dampen slightly if necessary. Use medium or slightly higher temperature than on rayon.

WOOL. Press on wrong side when possible, as in skirts, dresses, or blouses. Lay wool press cloth on board next to right side of wool garment. Press with a damp heavy cloth and leave steam rising when cloth is removed. Never press wool dry. On jackets, coats, or trousers, press on the right side. Place the wool press cloth on the right side of garment, and place the damp, heavy press cloth over it. Let steam go through to garment and pat with hand, a clapper of wood, or pressing mitt along front edges, shoulreds, and lapel. Press lapel and shoulerdrs over a tailor's cushion.

Trousers or slacks are first pressed over the knee-section to shrink out any fulness. Then lay with the seams together and steam. The wool press cloth should be between the trouser sand the heavy damp cotton cloth. Creases in front and back of trousers and the edges of pleats in skirts should be clapped with wood clapper or palm of hand while steam is still rising to make a good sharp edge. Hang in place to dry before wearing.

NYLON. Press seams with a warm iron. A damp cloth may help give a smoother seam.

TOBACCO DEMONSTRATIONS START THIS WEEK

A series of demonstrations on preparing flue-cured tobacco for market started this week in Virginia, under the sponsorship of the VPI Agricultural Extension Service.

James Cash, U. S. Department of Agriculture Tobacco Division, is helping with the demonstrations.

County agricultural agents can give details as to time and place.

The Statue of Liberty was designed and made by M. Bartholdi, a French architect and sculptor.

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He'll advise you

that it is just as shortsighted to save a few dollars by installing bare-minimum wiring as it is to use pipes that are too small to supply your plumbing facilities. He'll advise *at least* a 100-ampere service entrance; enough circuits, with large enough wires, to carry electricity at full power; and finally, enough switches and outlets to permit efficient use of all appliances, and to allow for flexibility in furniture arrangement.

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the extra cost of *ample-plus* wiring, as compared with minimum-wiring, is *very small*, especially when you consider that ample-plus wiring is an investment in the permanent value of your property. Don't ask your builder to pinch pennies on your wiring system—he knows it's false economy. For no matter how beautiful your bathroom, how modern your kitchen . . . your house won't be the home you want *tomorrow* unless you've got wiring capacity to "grow on"!

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